

Innovating for Society: Realizing the Transformative Impact of Computing and Communications



Farnam Jahanian
CISE Directorate
National Science Foundation

December 2012

Pervasive Impact

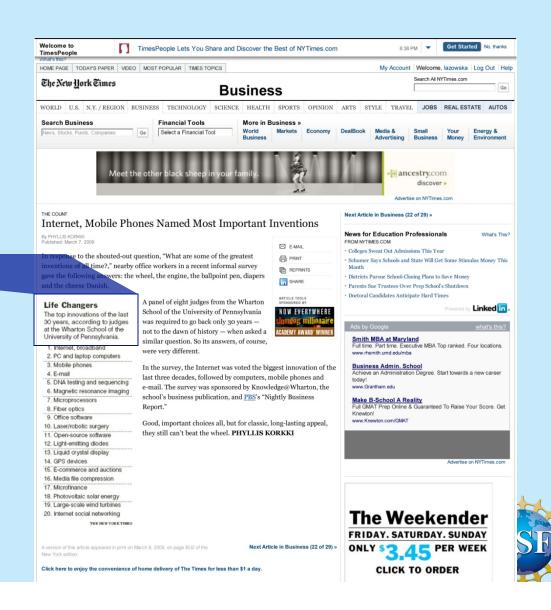
- Our community is at the center of an ongoing societal transformation and will be for decades to come.
- Advances in computing, communications and information technology:
 - Underpin our economic prosperity and national security;
 - Serve as a key driver of U.S. competitiveness and sustainable economic growth in an increasingly global market;
 - Accelerate the pace of discovery and innovation in nearly all other fields of inquiry;
 - Are crucial to achieving our major national and societal priorities.



The past thirty years ...

Life Changers

The top innovations of the last 30 years, according to judges at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.



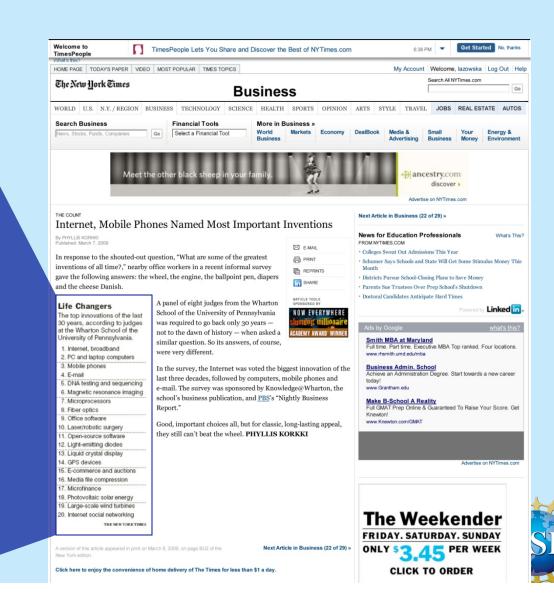
The past thirty years ...

Life Changers

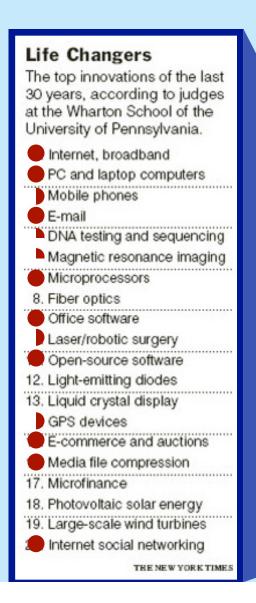
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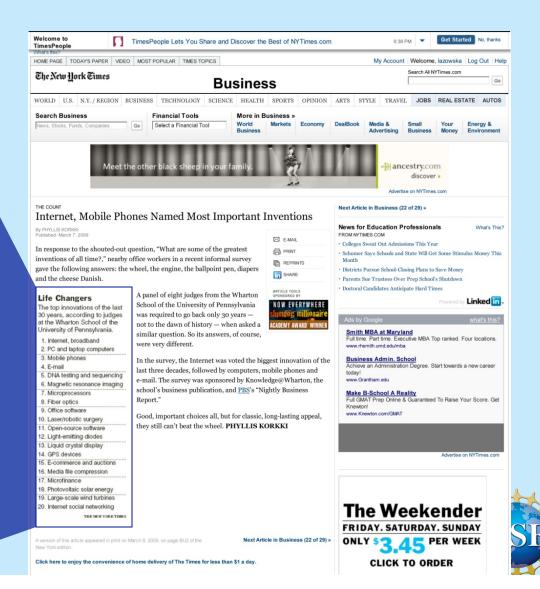
- 1. Internet, broadband
- 2. PC and laptop computers
- Mobile phones
- 4. E-mail
- 5. DNA testing and sequencing
- Magnetic resonance imaging
- Microprocessors
- 8. Fiber optics
- 9. Office software
- Laser/robotic surgery
- 11. Open-source software
- 12. Light-emitting diodes
- 13. Liquid crystal display
- 14. GPS devices
- 15. E-commerce and auctions
- 16. Media file compression
- 17. Microfinance
- 18. Photovoltaic solar energy
- 19. Large-scale wind turbines
- 20. Internet social networking

THE NEW YORK TIMES



The past thirty years ...





A National Imperative



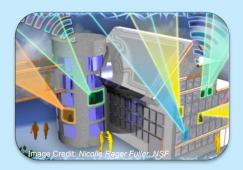
"Recent technological and societal trends place the further advancement and application of networking and information technology squarely at the center of our Nation's ability to achieve essentially all of our priorities and to address essentially all of our challenges."

http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/microsites/ostp/pcast-nitrd-report-2010.pdf

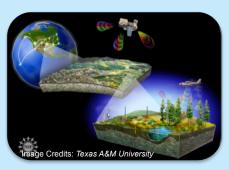


Source: PCAST (2010). Designing a Digital Future: Federally Funded Research and Development in Networking and Information Technology. – A periodic congressionally-mandated review of the Federal Networking and Information Technology Research and Development (NITRD) Program.

CISE and National Priorities



Broadband & Universal Connectivity



Environment & Sustainability



Emergency Response & Disaster Resiliency



Health & Wellbeing



Manufacturing, Robotics, & Smart Systems



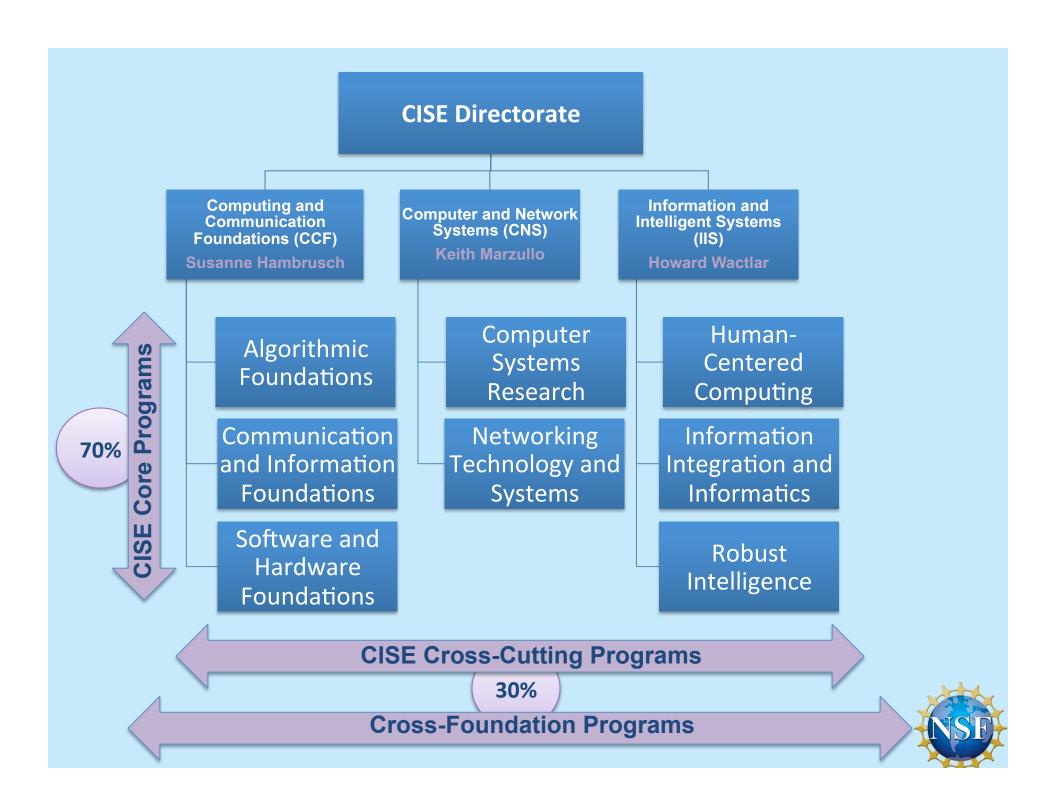
Secure Cyberspace

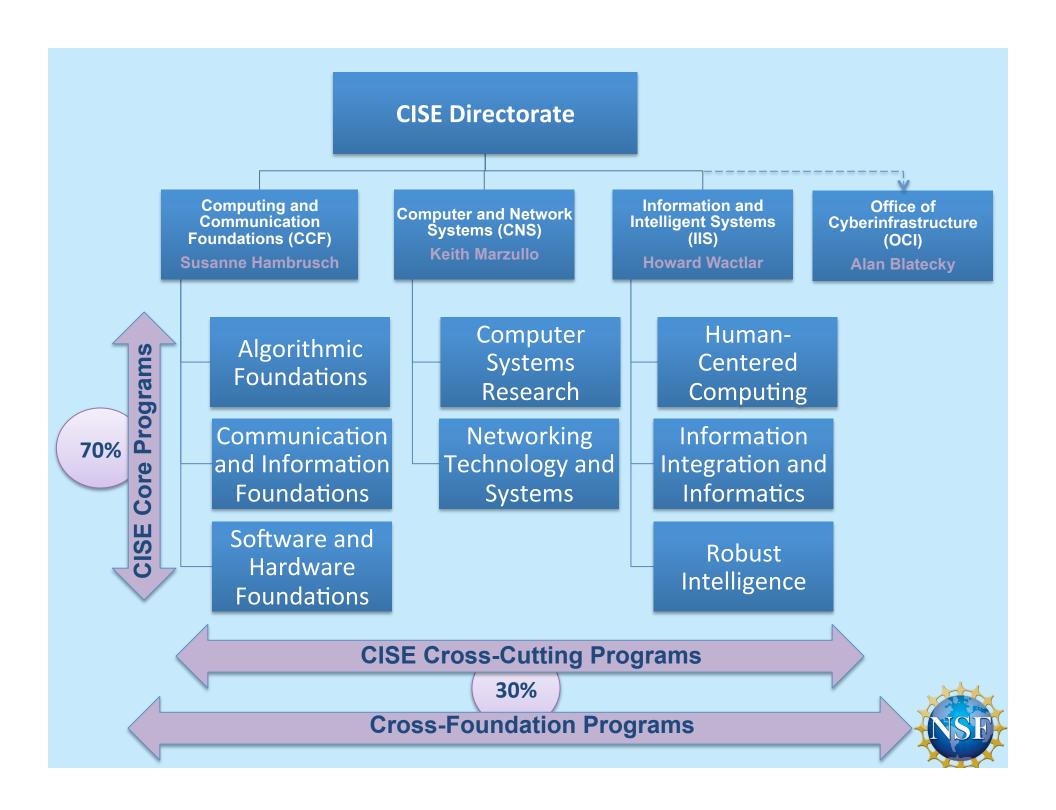


Transportation & Energy



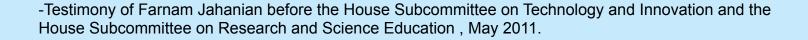
Education and Workforce Development





Strong Commitment to the Core

"NSF continues to cast a wide net and let the best ideas surface, rather than pursuing a prescriptive research agenda. It engages the [research] community in developing new fundamental ideas, which are then evaluated by the best researchers through the merit review process. This process, which supports the vast majority of unclassified [computing] research in the United States, has led to innovative and transformative results."



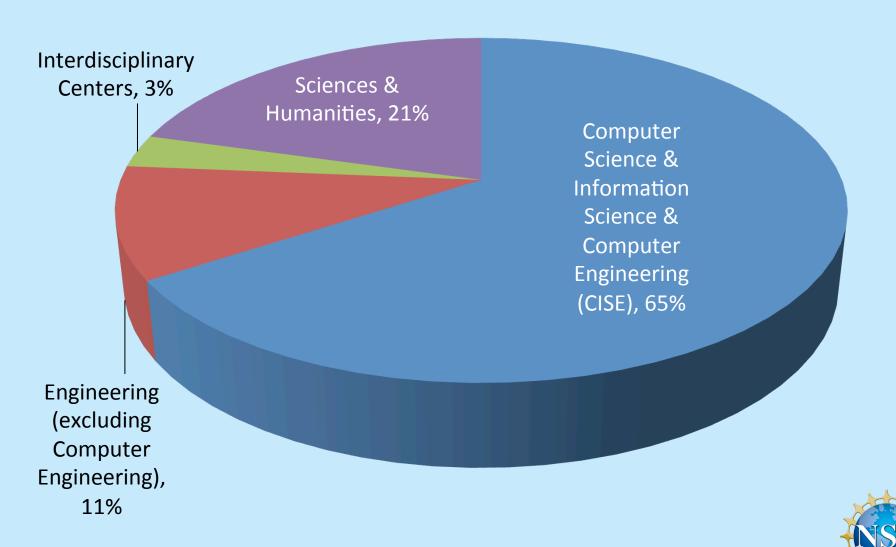






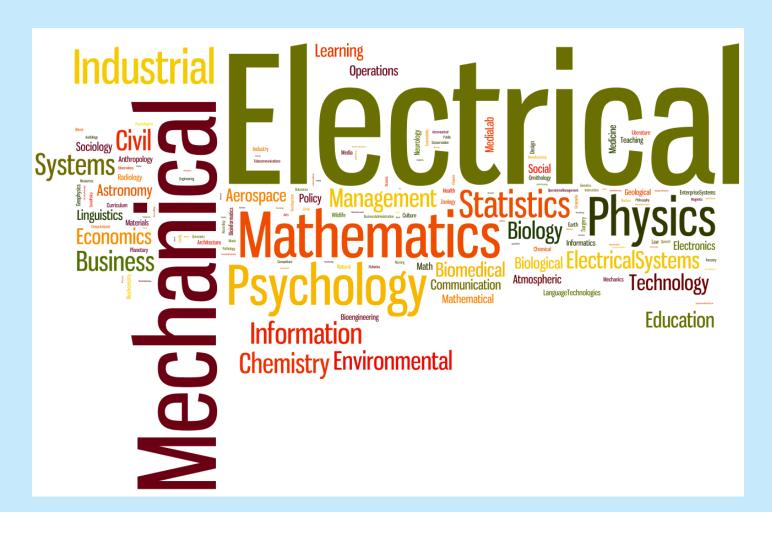
Who is the CISE community?

PI and Co-PI Departments for FY 2011 Awards Funded by CISE



Who is the CISE community?

More than Computer and Information Scientists and Engineers!
Includes other disciplines and increasingly entrepreneurs and industry partners.





Snapshot of FY 2012 Activities

	CISE
Research Budget	\$653M
Number of Proposals	6,838
Number of Awards	1,508
Success Rate	~20%
Average Award Size	\$171K
Number of Panels Held	275
Number of People Supported	16,644



	CISE
Senior Researchers	7,553
Other Professionals	617
Postdoctoral Associates	366
Graduate Students	5,758
Undergraduate Students	2,350

Budget from FY 2010 - 2013

	FY 2010 Actual (\$M)	FY 2011 Actual (\$M)	FY 2012 Estimate (\$M)	FY 2013 Request (\$M)
CISE Total	\$618.71	\$636.06	\$653.59	\$709.72
NSF Research	\$5,615.33	\$5,608.38	\$5,689.00	\$5,983.28

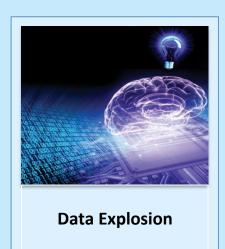


Strategy

- Leverage the CISE community's intellectual leadership in addressing national priorities.
- Promote research agenda led by our community to cross-NSF or cross-agency efforts.
- Sustain long-term commitment to emerging areas of exploration.
- Advance the research frontiers through the right science at the right scale.
- Build on broad bi-partisan support for science and engineering research to cultivate support.



Research Frontiers





Smart Systems: Sensing, Analysis and Decision



Expanding the Limits of Computation

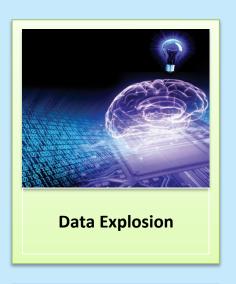






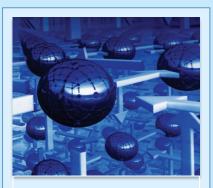


Research Frontiers





Smart Systems: Sensing, Analysis and Decision



Expanding the Limits of Computation









Seizing the Big Data Revolution

- Data Tsunami: Explosive Growth in Size, Complexity, and Data Rates
 - Enabled by experimental methods, observational studies, scientific instruments, simulations, email, videos, images, click streams, Internet transactions ... and sensors everywhere!
- The Age of Data: From Data to Knowledge to Action
 - Widespread use of data to create actionable information leads to timely and more informed decisions and actions.

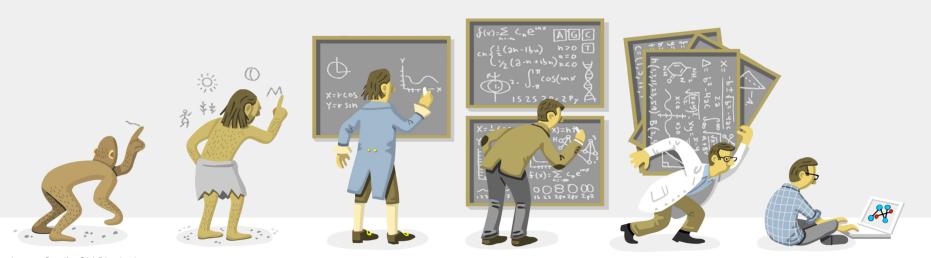
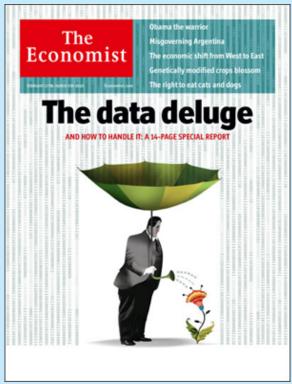
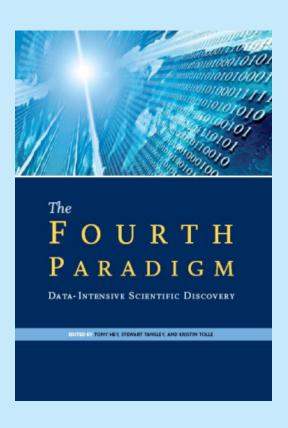


Image Credit: Chi Birmingham

Paradigm Shift: from Hypothesis-driven to Data-driven Discovery







http://www.sciencemag.org/site/special/data/

http://www.economist.com/node/ 15579717 http://research.microsoft.com/en-us/collaboration/fourthparadigm/

Data are motivating a profound transformation in the culture and conduct of scientific research.



Education, Learning, Workforce Development, Computational and Data-enabled Science



"By 2018 the United States alone faces a shortage of 140,000 to 190,000 people with analytical expertise and 1.5 million managers and analysts with the skills to understand and make decisions based on the analysis of big data."



Federal Big Data R&D Initiative

- Federal Big Data R&D Initiative launched by White House OSTP on March 29, 2012
- Core Techniques and Technologies for Advancing Big Data Science & Engineering (BIG DATA)
 - Joint solicitation between NIH and NSF
 - 3 research thrusts
 - 1. Collection, Storage, and Management
 - 2. Data Analytics
 - 3. Research in Data Sharing and Collaboration



Tom Kalil, deputy director of the White

House Office of Science and

Technology Policy

"This is that level of importance," said Tom Kalil, deputy director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy. "The future of computing is not just big iron. It's big data."

Big data refers to the rising flood of digital data from many sources, including the Web, biological and industrial sensors, video, e-mail and social network communications. The emerging opportunity arises from combining these diverse data sources with improving computing tools to pinpoint profit-making opportunities, make scientific discoveries and predict crime waves, for example.

More information available at:

http://nsf.gov/news/news_summ.jsp?org=CISE&cntn_id=123607&preview=false

Federal Big Data R&D Initiative

(Launched on March 29,2012)

- Cross-agency "Big Data" Senior Steering
 Group chartered in spring 2011 by the White
 House OSTP:
 - Co-chaired by NSF and NIH
 - Significant research community input
- Major Announcements: NSF, NIH, USGS, DoD, DARPA, DOE
- NEW PROGRAM: Core Techniques and Technologies for Advancing Big Data Science & Engineering (BIG DATA)
 - All NSF Directorates and 8 NIH Institutes
 - Research thrusts: Collection, Storage, and Management; Data Analytics; Research in Data Sharing and Collaboration



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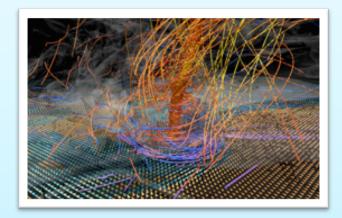


Tom Kalil, deputy director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

Extracting Knowledge from Data



New Tool for Extracting Knowledge from Large Data Sets: A new statistical tool, part of a suite called MINE, can tease out multiple patterns hidden in health information from around the globe, statistics amassed from major league baseball, data on bacterial biodiversity, and much more. (Michael Mitzenmacher, Harvard with researchers from the Broad Institute)

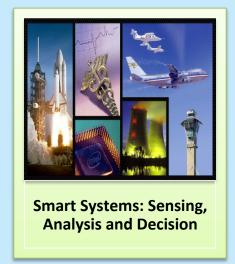


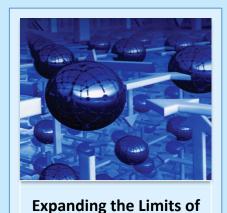
Forecasting Tornadoes: Parallel computing, data mining, and meteorology are being used to determine tornado formation and more reliable tornado forecasting. (Amy McGovern and Kevin Droegemeier, University of Oklahoma)

Image Credit: Bob Wilhelmson, NCSA and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Lou Wicker, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Severe Storms Laboratory; Matt Gilmore and Lee Cronce, University of Illinois atmospheric science department. Visualization by Donna Cox, Robert Patterson, Stuart Levy, Matt Hall and Alex Betts, NCSA

Emerging Frontiers







Computation

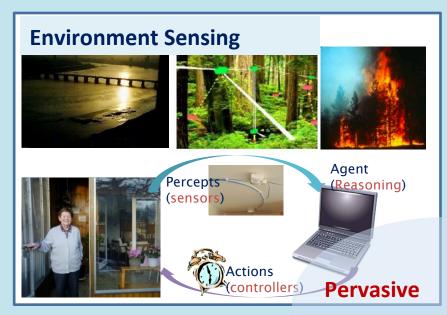


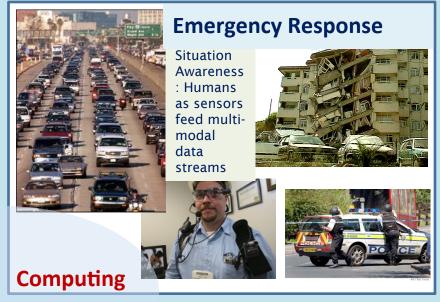




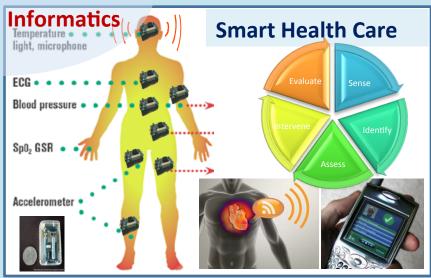


Smart Systems: Sensing, Reasoning, and Decision









Source: Sajal Das, Keith Marzullo

Credit: Image courtesy of University of Florida

Research to Enable Smart Systems

Image Credit:
MicroStrain, Inc.

Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS)

- Deeply integrate computation, communication, and control into physical systems
- Aspects of CPS include pervasive computation, sensing and control; networking at multi- and extreme scales; dynamically reorganizing/reconfiguring systems; and high degrees of automation
- Dependable operation with high assurance of reliability, safety, security, and usability

Image Credit: Bristol
Robotics Lab

National Robotics Initiative (NRI)

- Develop the next generation of collaborative robots, or corobots, that work beside and cooperatively with people
- A nationally concerted cross-agency effort among NSF, NASA, USDA, and NIH
- Initiative includes aim to understand the long-term social, behavioral, and economic implications
- Potential to enhance personal safety, health, and productivity

Application sectors



Transportation



Energy and Industrial Automation



Health and Medical Care



Critical Infrastructure



The National Robotics Initiative (NRI)

A nationally coordinated program across multiple government agencies to develop the next generation of robotics, to advance the capability and usability of such systems and artifacts, and to encourage existing and new communities to focus on innovative application areas.



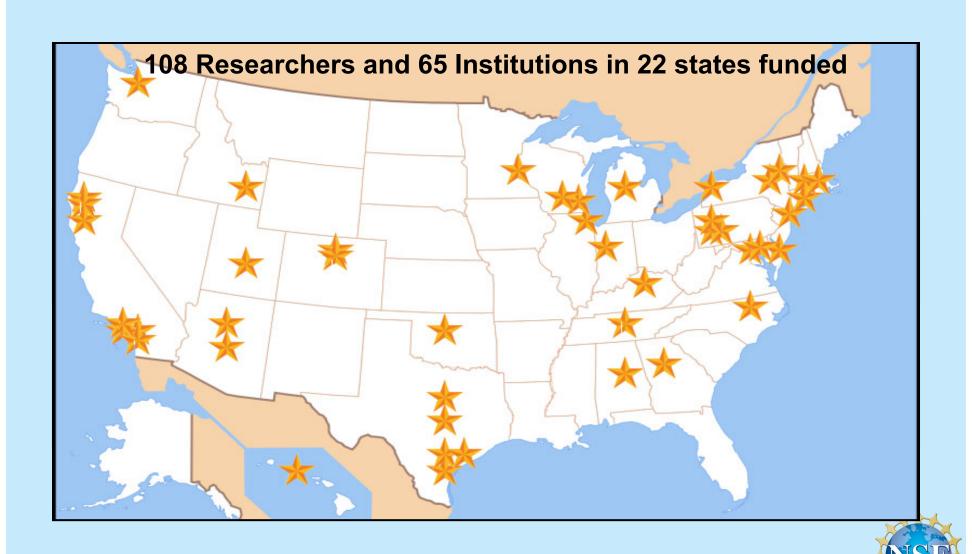








"If you build it, they will come"

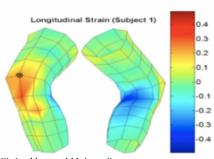


Broad Applications for Smart Systems

Assistive Medical Technologies: Programmable second skin senses and reeducates injured nervous systems. (Eugene Goldfield, Harvard Medical School)







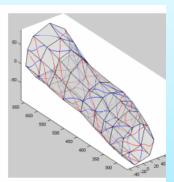


Image Credit: Wyss Institute, Harvard University

Towel-folding Robots: Development of novel computer vision and algorithms enable robots to manipulate flexible objects that change shape. (Pieter Abbeel, UC Berkeley)



Autonomous Vehicles: Development of precision and real-time sensors, smart algorithms, and verification tools enabling self-driving cars. (Ragunathan "Raj" Rajkumar, CMU, et al.)

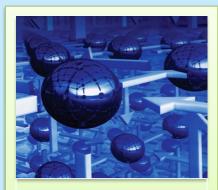


Emerging Frontiers





Smart Systems: Sensing, Analysis and Decision



Expanding the Limits of Computation



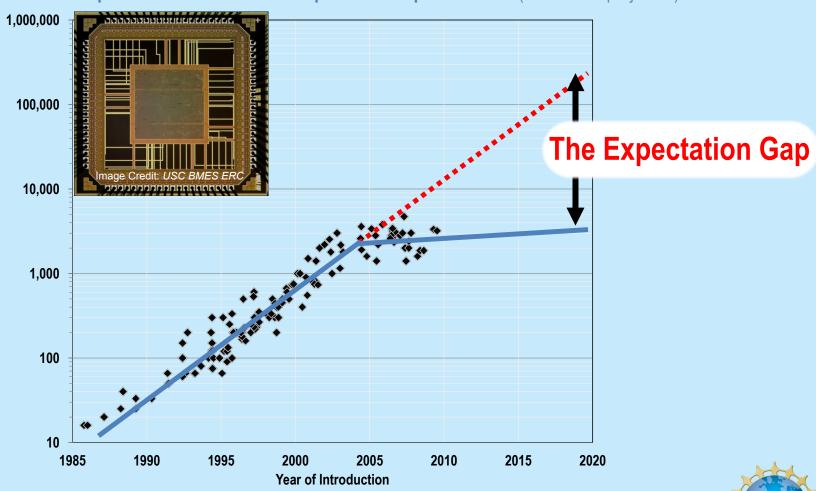






Processor Performance Plateaued Around 2004

Microprocessor Performance "Expectation Gap" over Time (1985-2020 projected)



Credit: Graph reprinted with permission from *The Future of Computing Performance:* Game Over or Next Level? National Academy of Sciences (2011).

Impact of Single-Processor Performance Plateau



Accentuated by emergence of massive data sets, scientists have an increasing appetite and need for speed and performance.

Important new science questions in **physics**, **materials**, **biology**, **health and medicine**, **and climate change** require increased processing power.



Support of national defense and intelligence community will need increasingly more processing power.

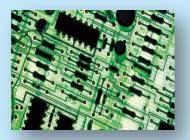
Applications include training simulations, autonomous robotic vehicles, airport security, surveillance, video analytics, infrastructure defense against cyber attacks, and data analysis for intelligence.

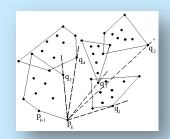


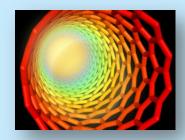
Both consumer and enterprise needs are increasing.

Applications include search and data mining, real-time decision-making, web services, digital content creation, speech recognition, and simulation and modeling for product design.

Research to Expand the Limits of Computation







Happening now

- Architectural innovations with multicore and many-core
- Domain-specific integrated circuits
- Energy-efficient computing and new processor architectures

Mid-term solutions

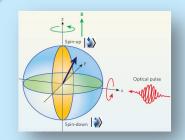
- Need to fully exploit broadly available concurrency and parallelism
- Algorithmic innovations exploiting parallelism
- Software systems leading to improved performance

Long-term solutions

- New materials (e.g., carbon nanotubes, graphene based devices)
- Non-charge transfer devices; (e.g., electron spin)
- Bio, nano, and quantum devices



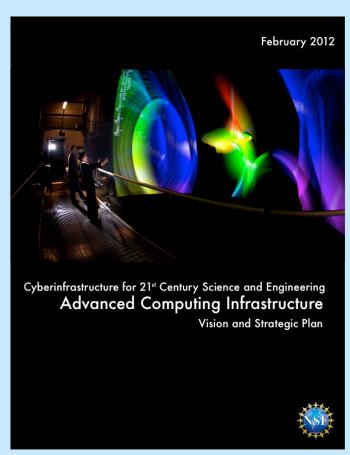




Exploiting Parallelism and Scalability (XPS)

New program announced October 2012

- Computational models and programming languages to enable new ways of "thinking parallel" and expression of parallelism at every scale.
- Algorithms and algorithmic paradigms that allow reasoning about parallel performance and scalability.
- Software systems capable of handling both small and extreme-scale data systems and aware of communication and energy use.
- Synthesis tools that generate efficient parallel codes from high-level descriptions.
- Scalable and energy-efficient architectures ranging from sensors to clouds while addressing programmability, reliability, and security.
- A new cross-layer approach integrating both software and hardware through new programming languages, models, algorithms, compilers, runtime systems and architectures.

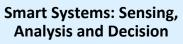


www.nsf.gov/pubs/2012/nsf12051/ nsf12051.pdf

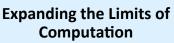
Emerging Frontiers





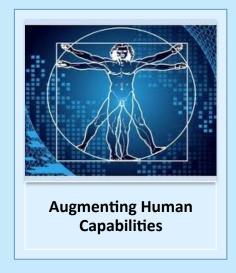










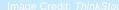




Cyber Security Challenge

- Attacks and defenses co-evolve: a system that was secure yesterday might no longer be secure tomorrow.
- The technology base of our systems is frequently updated to improve functionality, availability, and/or performance. New systems introduce new vulnerabilities that need new defenses.
- The environments in which our computing systems are deployed and the functionality they provide are dynamic, e.g. cloud computing, mobile platforms.
- As automation pervades new platforms, vulnerabilities will be found in critical infrastructure, automotive systems, medical devices.
- The sophistication of attackers is increasing as well as their sheer number and the specificity of their targets.
- Cyber security is a multi-dimensional problem requiring expertise from CS, mathematics, economics, behavioral and social sciences.









Secure and Trustworthy Cyberspace (SaTC)

Securing our Nation's cyberspace

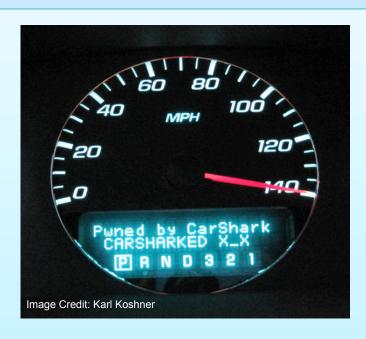


Image Credit: ThinkStock

- Aims to support fundamental scientific advances and technologies to protect cyber-systems from malicious behavior, while preserving privacy and promoting usability.
- Program addresses three perspectives:
 - Trustworthy Computing Systems
 - Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences
 - Transition to Practice
- Frontiers support center-scale activities

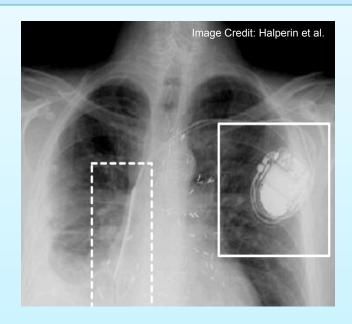


Cyber-physical Security



Security Risks in Automobiles:

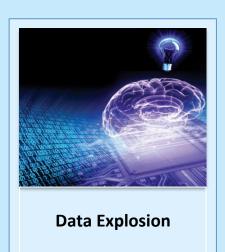
Demonstrating the ability to remotely take over automotive control systems has led to a collaboration with the automotive industry to develop new methods for assuring security and safety of automotive electronics. (Stefan Savage, UC San Diego and Tadayoshi Kohno, U Washington)



Implantable Medical Device Security:

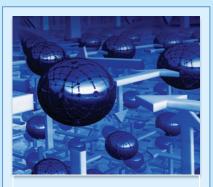
Demonstrating the ability to gain wireless access to a combination heart defibrillator and pacemaker to turn it off and deliver jolts of electricity have resulted in a collaboration with physicians to secure these devices against extraneous signals and attacks. (Kevin Fu, UMass – Amherst)

Research Frontiers





Smart Systems: Sensing, Analysis and Decision



Expanding the Limits of Computation









Explosive Growth in Volume & Traffic Diversity

VoIP



663M registered Skype users in September 2011. Represents 20% of long distance minutes world-wide. If Skype were a carrier, it would be the 3rd largest in the world (behind China Mobile and Vodaphone). Largest provider of cross-border communication.

Video



Recent estimates as high as 60% of internet traffic is video and music sharing; 35 hours of new videos are uploaded every minute in 2011; 2 billion views per day.

Twitter



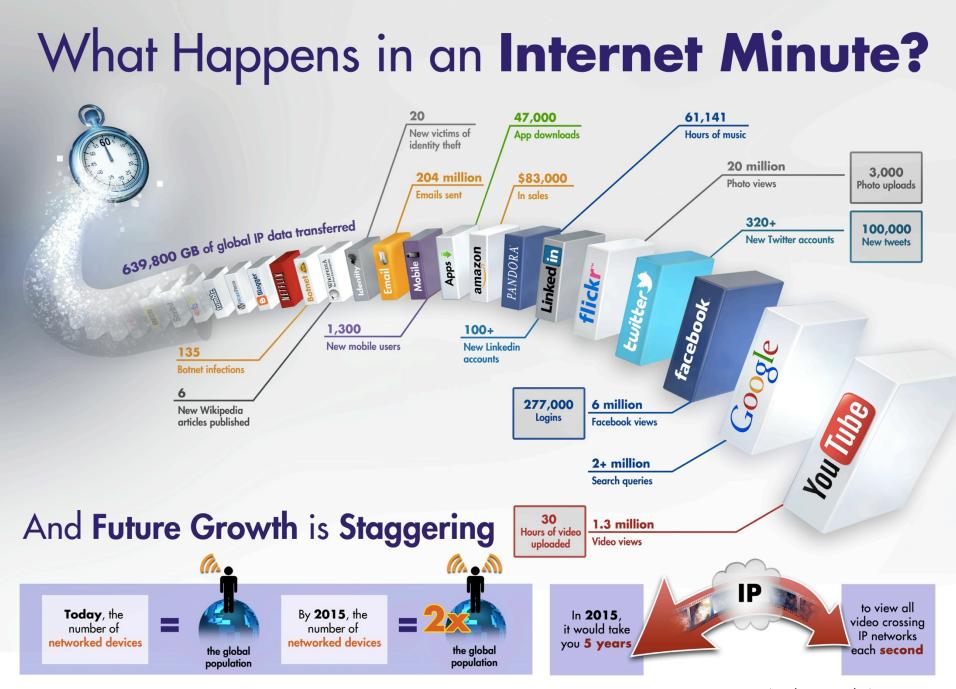
Expected to reach 500M registered users in 2012.

Broadband



20% of global internet users have residential broadband; 68% in U.S. subscribe to broadband.





Credit: Intel Corporation

Cellular Networks, Mobile Devices and Pervasive Computing

- 5.3 billion mobile phone subscribers; 85% of new handsets will be able to access the mobile web; 1 in 5 has access to fast service, 3G or better; IM, MMS, SMS expected to exceed 10 trillion message by 2013.
 - Only digital system accessible to the majority of the planet.
- Growing ecosystem of tools and applications:
 - Banking, commerce, healthcare, social networking:
 600K distinct active apps just in App Store.
 - Mobile browsers can now display much of the content available to their desktop counterparts.
- Mobile payment systems are now common in the developing world.



Image Credit: Nicolle Rager Fuller, NSF

Sensitive and private data stored & entered on devices.

Research Themes:

Infrastructure scalability

Spectrum management

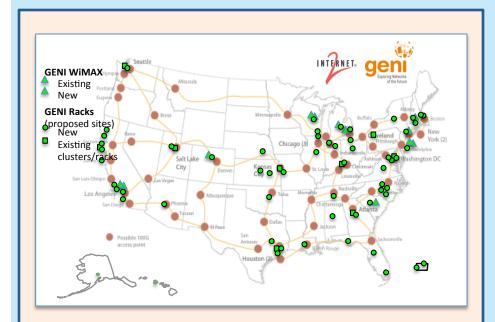
Security and privacy

Energy consumption

Leveraging and advancing new networking technologies



Mid-scale Research Infrastructure



Advancing networking, distributed systems, cloud computing and cybersecurity research through experimentation at scale

Global Environment for Networking Innovations (GENI)

- A virtual laboratory for exploring future internets atscale, now taking shape in prototype form across the U.S.
- Key GENI concepts:
 - Slices & deep programmability
 - Federation and enabling "at scale" experiments

US Ignite

- Launched June 14, 2012 at the WH
- NSF leadership
 - Leveraging GENI investments
 - Stitching together testbeds and network resources across the country
 - Jumpstarting gigabit public sector application development
- Public Private Partnership
 - Bringing industry and foundations into he mix

NSF Cloud

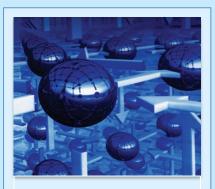
- Virtualization beyond the network to resources located in the "cloud"
- Develop competing prototypes
- Allow for experimentation not possible elsewhere

Research Frontiers





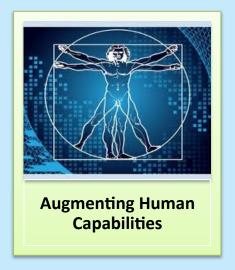
Smart Systems: Sensing, Analysis and Decision



Expanding the Limits of Computation









Networked Society

Computing technologies and human societies co-evolve, transforming each other in the process

- We are increasingly becoming a networked society.
- Access to technology and information is enhancing our cognitive and physical capabilities.
- This trend will be accelerated by advances in:
 - social informatics
 - assistive technologies
 - augmented reality
 - robotics
 - crowd sourcing
 - learning technologies
- natural language understanding
- vision and perception
- · artificial intelligence
- machine learning
- · information retrieval



Social Networks Solving Complex Problems

Networks of human minds are taking citizen science to a new level

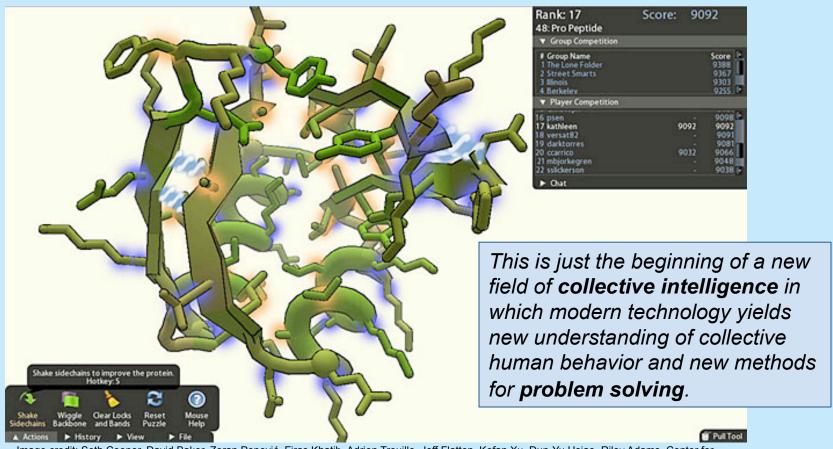
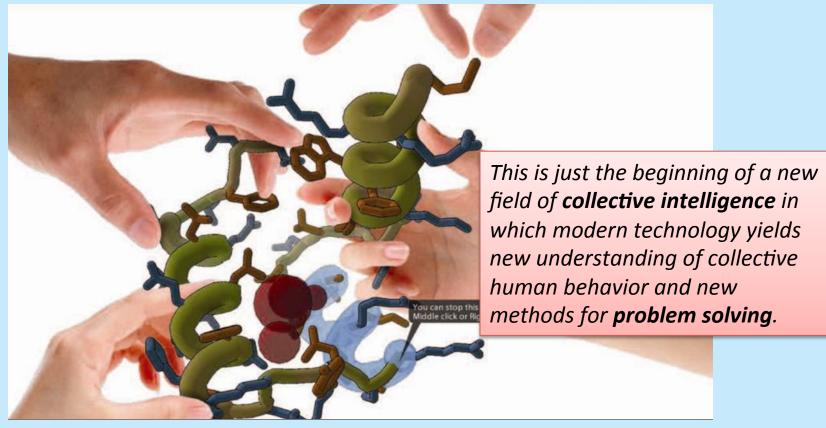


Image credit: Seth Cooper, David Baker, Zoran Popović, Firas Khatib, Adrien Treuille, Jeff Flatten, Kefan Xu, Dun-Yu Hsiao, Riley Adams, Center for Game Science, University of Washington

In 2011, players of Foldit helped to decipher the crystal structure of the Mason-Pfizer monkey virus (M-PMV) retroviral protease, an AIDS-causing monkey virus. Players produced an accurate 3D model of the enzyme in just ten days. The problem of how to configure the structure of the enzyme had stumped scientists for 15 years.

Social Networks Solving Complex Problems

Networks of human minds are taking citizen science to a new level

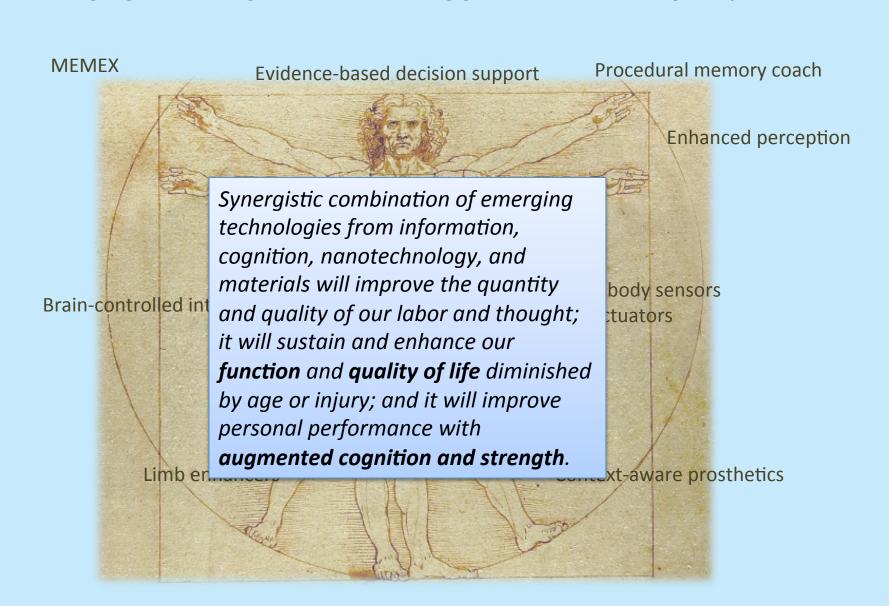


Foldit image: Univ. Washington Center For Game Science; artwork by W. Fernandes, Nature, Aug 2010

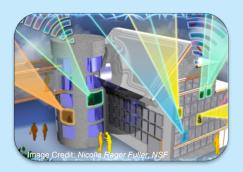
In 2011, players of Foldit helped to decipher the crystal structure of the Mason-Pfizer monkey virus (M-PMV) retroviral protease, an AIDS-causing monkey virus. Players produced an accurate 3D model of the enzyme in just ten days. The problem of how to configure the structure of the enzyme had stumped scientists for 15 years.

Augmenting Human Capabilities

Converging technologies for enhancing performance and quality of life



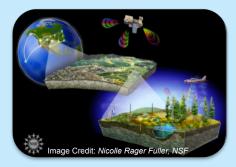
CISE and National Priorities



Broadband & Universal Connectivity



Emergency Response & Disaster Resiliency



Environment & Sustainability



Health & Wellbeing



Manufacturing, Robotics, & Smart Systems



Secure Cyberspace



Transportation & Energy



Education and Workforce Development

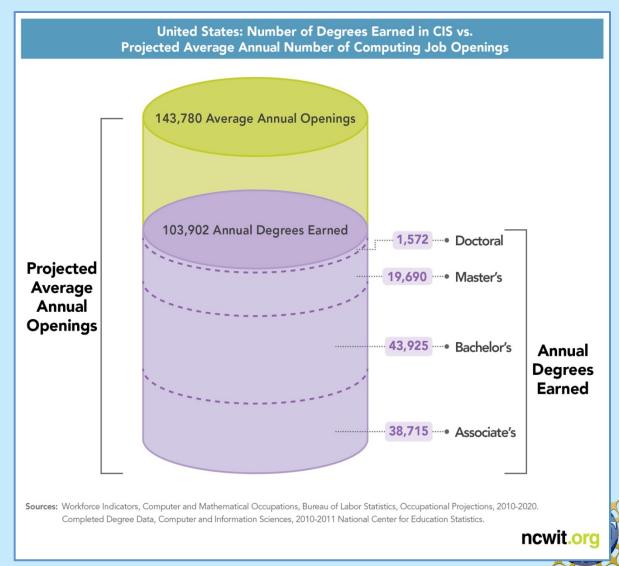


The computing community faces three significant and interrelated challenges in workforce development

Underproduction of degrees

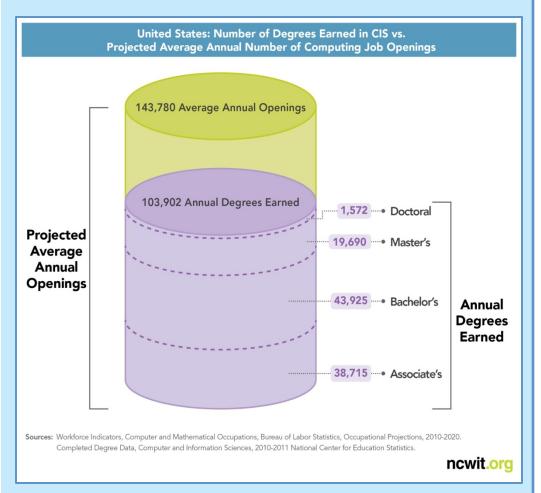
Underrepresentation

Lack of a presence in K-12



Underproduction

Underrepresentation

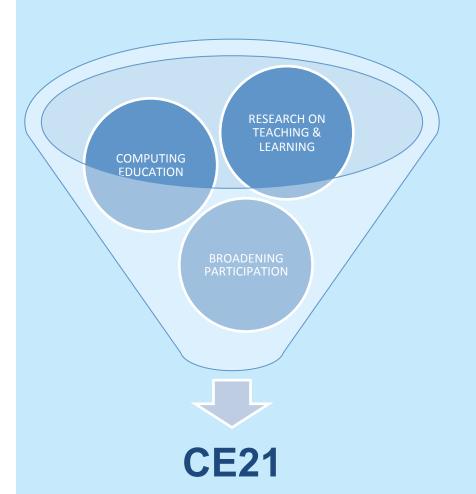


- Women, African Americans,
 Hispanics, Native Americans and
 indigenous people, and persons
 with disabilities—together
 representing 70% of US
 population—participate in very
 low numbers in computing.
- While there are disciplines with lower numbers, computing is the only field where the gender gap has grown significantly over the last 20 years (mostly at the undergraduate level).



Computing Education for the 21st Century (CE21)

Enhancing computational competencies



- Increase number and diversity of K-14 students and teachers who develop and practice computational competencies
- Increase number of postsecondary students who have background necessary to pursue degrees in computing and computationallyintensive fields
- Build a research base for CS 10K Project
- Cross-Directorate Program: CISE, EHR, OCI



CS10K

Transforming high school computing

Get engaging, rigorous curricula into computing courses in 10,000 high schools, taught by 10,000 well-prepared teachers by 2016.

- New preAP course, Exploring Computer Science (ECS)
- New (proposed) AP Course, CS Principles
- Develops scalable models, curricula and materials for professional development for teachers
- Fosters the growth of national community and partnerships needed to scale to 10,000 teachers & schools











Cyberlearning

Improving learning by integrating emerging technologies with knowledge from research about how people learn

Computer science is both the enabling discipline for the development of technologies that enhance learning and a discipline with an immediate and critical need for cyberlearning technologies as it aims to scale K-16 educational transformations at the national scale

Goals:

- Understand how people learn in technology rich environments
- Design and study ways in which innovative technologies and tools can promote learning and support assessment
- Prototype new technologies and integrate them into learning environments



Advancing the Research Frontiers Requires the Right Science at the Right Scale



Programmatic Innovations

- INSPIRE: Integrated NSF Support Promoting Interdisciplinary Research and Education
- Innovation Corps (I-Corps): Public-private partnership to catalyze a national innovation ecosystem
- SAVI: Science Across Virtual Institutes
- CISE Center-Scale Research Efforts:
 - Expedition-in-Computing
 - Frontiers in Cybersecurity
 - Frontiers in Cyber-Physical Systems



Expeditions-in-Computing

Exploring scientific frontiers that promise transformative innovations in computing

- \$10M total per project
 - \$2M/year per award for 5 years
- 14 awards to date (4 awards In FY 2012)



- Variability-aware Software for Efficient Computing with Nanoscale Devices, UCSD, UCLA, UIUC, Stanford, Michigan, 2010
- Customizable Domain-Specific Computing, UCLA, UCSB, Rice, Ohio State. 2009
- The Molecular Programming Project, CalTech, U Washington, 2008

Sustainability & Environment

- Understanding Climate Change: A Data Driven Approach – Minnesota, Northwestern, NC State, NC A&T State, 2010
- Computational Sustainability: Computational Methods for a Sustainable Environment, Economy, and Society – Cornell, Oregon State, Bowdoin, 2008

Wireless & Internet

• Open Programmable Mobile Internet 2020, Stanford, 2008



- Computational Behavioral Science: Modeling, Analysis, and Visualization of Social and Communicative Behavior, Georgia Tech, MIT, Boston U, UIUC, USC, Carnegie Mellon, 2010
- Socially Assistive Robots, Yale, USC, MIT. Stanford, Willow Garage, 2012

Robotics

- RoboBees: A Convergence of Body, Brain and Colony – Harvard, Northeastern. 2009
- An Expedition in Computing for Compiling Printable Programmable Machines, MIT. U Penn, Harvard, 2012



Limits of Computation

Understanding, Coping with, and Benefiting from Intractability – Princeton, Rutgers, NYU, Institute for Advanced Study, 2008

Formal Modeling and Verification

- Next-Generation Model Checking and Abstract Interpretation with a Focus on Embedded Control and Systems Biology, Carnegie Mellon, Stony Brook, NYU, UMD, Pitt, Lehman College, JPL, 2009
- Expeditions in Computer
 Augmented Program Engineering,
 U Penn, UC Berkeley, UMD, Rice,
 Cornell, U of Michigan, U of
 Illinois-UC, UCLA, MIT, 2012

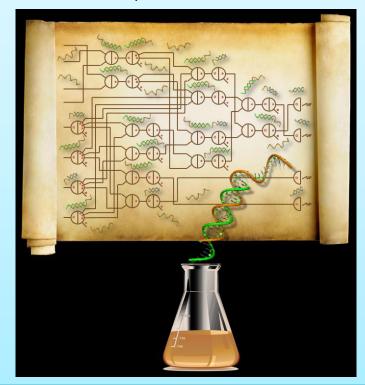
Big Data

- Algorithms, Machines, and People, UC Berkeley, UC San Francisco,
- Understanding Climate Change: A
 Data Driven Approach –
 Minnesota, Northwestern, NC
 State, NC A&T State, 2010



Expeditions-in-Computing

Programming with DNA: Employing logic circuits using DNA and RNA has the potential to change the way we analyze, understand, and manipulate molecular systems. (Erik Winfree, Caltech, et al.)



RoboBees: Microrobots with realtime sensing and communication capabilities with the potential to impact assisted agriculture, search and rescue, and environmental monitoring. (Robert Wood, Harvard, et al.)



Looking Forward



Moving ahead

Nurture and Support a Culture of Engagement and Service

• Help shape the future directions of the field, priorities for the nation, and formulate a research and education agenda to address societal challenges.

Embrace a Collaborative Culture Enabled by Foundational Research

• Advances in IT and CI are pushed by long-term investment in foundational research and cross- and inter-disciplinary research and pulled by expanding complexity, scope, and scale of global priorities.

Educate and Empower the Next Generation

• Lead a cyber- and technology-enabled transformation in education and learning to develop the next generation IT workforce and contribute to universal, transparent, and affordable participation in a knowledge-based society.



The Growing Imperative of Research and Education in Computing

- Our investments in research and education have returned exceptional dividends to our nation.
- A thriving basic research community is the foundation for longterm discovery and innovation, economic prosperity, and national security.
- As a field of inquiry, computer, communication and information science and engineering has a rich intellectual agenda – highly creative, highly interactive, with enormous possibilities for changing the world!
- To keep those benefits flowing, we need to constantly replenish the wellspring of new ideas and train new talent.



Thanks!

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